Vanik, D.
10169231

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:40:07 ON 12 JUL 2005
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 11 JUL 2005 HIGHEST RN 854584-06-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 11 JUL 2005 HIGHEST RN 854584-06-8

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* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*
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http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> s melanin/cn
L1 1 MELANIN/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:40:19 ON 12 JUL 2005
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 12 Jul 2005 VOL 143 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Jul 2005 (20050711/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

substance identification.

Query 1

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L1             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MELANIN/CN
L2         10802 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR MELANIN
L3            99 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND (UV OR U V OR
                 ULTRAVIOLET OR ULTRA VIOLET)(S)ABSORB?
L4             1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 AND CATION?(S)SURFACTANT
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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 29 Apr 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:370866 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:416784
TITLE: Novel composition comprising **melanin**, an **UV absorber**, and a **cationic surfactant** for protecting both natural and artificial hair color from **ultraviolet** light damage
INVENTOR(S): Chun, Ho Ming; Chun, Mary
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005089483	A1	20050428	US 2003-692318	20031022
WO 2005041914	A1	20050512	WO 2004-US34508	20041019

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-692318 A 20031022

AB The present invention provides an improved composition and method for protecting both natural and artificial hair color from the harmful effects of UV radiation. The composition includes **melanin**, an **UV absorber**, and a **cationic surfactant**. The composition may also include other ingredients such as addnl. **cationic surfactants**, hair conditioning agents, dispersing agents, rheol. modifiers, emulsifiers, antioxidants, film formers, and water. A method of protecting hair color from UV radiation includes applying the composition to natural or artificial hair.

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:42:49 ON 12 JUL 2005

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:42:49 ON 12 JUL 2005

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:42:49 ON 12 JUL 2005

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 10:42:49 ON 12 JUL 2005

FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 10:42:49 ON 12 JUL 2005

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 10:42:49 ON 12 JUL 2005

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:42:49 ON 12 JUL 2005

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 10:42:49 ON 12 JUL 2005

FILE 'DISSABS' ENTERED AT 10:42:49 ON 12 JUL 2005

FILE 'PROMT' ENTERED AT 10:42:49 ON 12 JUL 2005

FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 10:42:49 ON 12 JUL 2005

L5 12 S L4
L6 12 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-331949 [34] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-103135
TITLE: Composition for protecting natural and artificial hair color from environmental insults comprises **melanin**, an **ultraviolet absorber**, and a **cationic surfactant**.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 D21 E19
INVENTOR(S): CHUN, H M; CHUN, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CHUN-I) CHUN H M; (CHUN-I) CHUN M; (ACCE-N) ACCESS BUSINESS GROUP INT LLC
COUNTRY COUNT: 108
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2005089483	A1	20050428	(200534)*		5
WO 2005041914	A1	20050512	(200534)	EN	

RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP

KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA
NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR
TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2005089483	A1	US 2003-692318	20031022
WO 2005041914	A1	WO 2004-US34508	20041019

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-692318 20031022
AN 2005-331949 [34] WPIDS
AB US2005089483 A UPAB: 20050527
NOVELTY - A composition comprises **melanin** (a), an **ultraviolet absorber** (b), and a **cationic surfactant** (c).
USE - For protecting natural and artificial hair color from environmental insults.
ADVANTAGE - The composition protects both natural and artificial hair color from damage from ultra-violet radiation.
Dwg.0/0

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 12 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:158697 PROMT
TITLE: Photoprotection of relaxed hair: Croda details new data on its UVB absorbing polyester polyquat.
AUTHOR(S): Obukowho, Patrick; Gao, Tim; Woldin, Barbara
SOURCE: Household & Personal Products Industry, (April 2004) Vol. 41, No. 4, pp. 100(5).
ISSN: ISSN: 0090-8878.
PUBLISHER: Rodman Publications, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 2842
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB IT COULD BE ARGUED that highly pigmented hair, such as that of the African-American or Asian population, is not as susceptible to UV damage, and therefore, does not need to be protected. It is thought that the higher **melanin** content of these hair types acts as a shield against UV damage. However, **melanin** itself cannot protect hair from all of the effects of UV radiation. (1) In the case of relaxed hair, it has been subjected to high pH chemical insult. Given this already damaged state, relaxed hair may, in fact, be uniquely vulnerable to the effects of UV radiation.

Subscription: $48.00 per year. Published monthly. 17 S. Franklin Turnpike, Box 555, Ramsey, NJ 07446.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 12 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:602233 PROMT
TITLE: A detailed look at ethnic hair & skin: three-day symposium sponsored by L'Oreal delves into the complex issues surrounding ethnic skin and hair care.
AUTHOR(S): Panitch, Maximo

SOURCE: Household & Personal Products Industry, (Nov 2003) Vol. 40, No. 11, pp. 60(3).
ISSN: ISSN: 0090-8878.
PUBLISHER: Rodman Publications, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 2259

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB THE NUMBERS SPEAK for themselves. About 35% of the U.S. population is non-caucasian and that percentage is expected to reach 50% by 2050, according to industry experts. Outside the U.S., non-caucasians represent 80% of the population. It's no wonder scientists around the world are eager to tap into this growing market. Leading the charge is L'Oreal, which opened an ethnic hair and skin research center in Chicago earlier this year. The facility served as the kickoff site of the second annual symposium on the subject, which was sponsored by L'Oreal and Howard University in September. Presentations covered a wide array of topics including basic research, clinical research, cosmetic/pharmaceutical research and cosmetic procedures. L'Oreal's Victoria Holloway, MD, served as chairwoman of the symposium and Howard University's Rebat Halder, MD, served as co-chair.

Subscription: $48.00 per year. Published monthly. 17 S. Franklin Turnpike, Box 555, Ramsey, NJ 07446.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 12 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:467781 PROMT
TITLE: Chemical tradenames. (F-P).(list of chemical companies throughout the world with contact data)(Industry Overview)(Cover Story)
SOURCE: Chemical Week, (27 Sep 2002) Vol. 164, No. 38, pp. 486(12).
ISSN: ISSN: 0009-272X.
PUBLISHER: Chemical Week Associates
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 18020

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB F-1000, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 3600, 4400: Aluminum hydroxide dried gel -- Reheis Inc

Subscription: $99.00 per year. Published weekly. P.O. Box 7721, Riverton, NJ 08077-9021.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-167371 [16] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-043500
TITLE: Colored sunscreen composition exhibiting both UV absorption and skin coloring properties for screening or blocking UV, comprises colored nanostructure which reacts with skin or immobilizes on skin.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 D21 E23
INVENTOR(S): HINO, T; SOANE, D S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (HINO-I) HINO T; (SOAN-I) SOANE D S; (COSM-N) COSMETICA INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 101

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002100371	A2	20021219	(200316)*	EN	29
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
EP 1399123	A2	20040324	(200421)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
US 2004105826	A1	20040603	(200436)		
BR 2002010979	A	20040608	(200438)		
KR 2004025925	A	20040326	(200446)		
AU 2002348604	A1	20021223	(200452)		
CN 1525847	A	20040901	(200478)		
JP 2004537528	W	20041216	(200482)		57

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002100371	A2	WO 2002-US18277	20020606
EP 1399123	A2	EP 2002-752038	20020606
		WO 2002-US18277	20020606
US 2004105826	A1 Provisional	US 2001-297155P	20010608
	Cont of	WO 2002-US18277	20020606
		US 2003-721442	20031124
BR 2002010979	A	BR 2002-10979	20020606
		WO 2002-US18277	20020606
KR 2004025925	A	KR 2003-715957	20031205
AU 2002348604	A1	AU 2002-348604	20020606
CN 1525847	A	CN 2002-811478	20020606
JP 2004537528	W	WO 2002-US18277	20020606
		JP 2003-503195	20020606

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1399123	A2 Based on	WO 2002100371
BR 2002010979	A Based on	WO 2002100371
AU 2002348604	A1 Based on	WO 2002100371
JP 2004537528	W Based on	WO 2002100371

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-297155P 20010608; US 2003-721442 20031124

AN 2003-167371 [16] WPIDS

AB WO2002100371 A UPAB: 20030307

NOVELTY - A colored sunscreen composition exhibiting both UV absorption and skin coloring properties, comprises a colored nanostructure which reacts with skin or immobilizes on the skin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of treating skin to provide improved retention of sunblock and coloring agents on the skin, which involves applying colored

sunscreen composition to the skin under a first set of conditions and changing the conditions to a second set of conditions such that the colored nanostructure is attached to or immobilized onto the skin.

USE - As sunblock or sunscreen compositions for screening or blocking UV and other harmful radiation and also used as a skin coloring agent.

ADVANTAGE - The colored sunscreen composition reacts with the skin or is immobilized onto the skin and provides improved retention of sunblocking and coloring agents on the skin. The formulation penetrates into the skin, is absorbed systemically and exhibits a long lasting effect even in water without producing side effects.
Dwg.0/0

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 12 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:226265 PROMT
TITLE: Silicone Usage in Hair Treatment Applications
AUTHOR(S): Berthiaume, Marianne D.
SOURCE: Drug & Cosmetic Industry, (Apr 1997) pp. 42.
ISSN: 0012-6527.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 4035

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Bleaching preparations have been known for many centuries. It has been documented that ancient women used to apply mixtures of quicklime, crude soda, or wood ash mixed with wine dregs or vinegar and goat tallow, leaving the potions on overnight or for several days to lighten their hair color [1]. Toward the end of the sixteenth century, Marguerite de Valois introduced to France what became known as the Venetian method - drenching the hair with a caustic soda solution and spreading the wet hair over a wide brimmed, open centered hat while sitting in the sun during midday hours. During the nineteenth century, solutions of potassium lye became the method of choice to lighten human hair. Plant extracts, including saffron, birch bark, turmeric, lupine, and myrrh, were occasionally added to these mixtures to impart highlights to the lightened hair [2].

Modern bleaching procedures employ hydrogen peroxide as the principle oxidizing agent, with salts of persulfates added as accelerators or 'boosters' [3-4]. The pH of the hydrogen peroxide solution during storage is kept on the acidic side, ranging from a pH of 3-5 to prevent or retard peroxide decomposition [5-6]. Non-ionic or anionic surfactants may also be added to thicken and stabilize the bleaching compositions [6-8]. Immediately prior to application to the hair, the booster powders or accelerators containing persulfate salts are added to the peroxide, and the pH of the bleaching solution is adjusted with base to between 9-11, the preferred base being ammonium hydroxide, ammonia usage being strictly monitored to avoid development of any undesired reddish tints in the hair [9]. The bleaching lotion is then applied to the hair and is kept on for as long as is necessary to achieve the desired color (typically 45-60 minutes). When hair is bleached, the color changes follow a predictable pattern from black/brown to reddish brown to auburn to reddish blonde to golden blonde and finally to pale blonde [10]. The bleaching action can be stopped at any time during this process by rinsing the hair thoroughly with warm water. Subsequent bleaching procedures are usually limited to the new hair growth as repeated application to the same portion of the hair results in very badly damaged fibers.

During the bleaching process, the primary reaction is the degradation and decoloration of **melanin** granules.

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 12 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:267585 PROMT
TITLE: Silicone Usage in Hair Treatment Application--Part I: Bleaches and Dyes
AUTHOR(S): BERTHIAUME, MARIANNE D.
SOURCE: Drug & Cosmetic Industry, (Apr 1997) pp. 42.
ISSN: 0012-6527.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 4025
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Bleaching preparations have been known for many centuries. It has been documented that ancient women used to apply mixtures of quicklime, crude soda, or wood ash mixed with wine dregs or vinegar and goat tallow, leaving the potions on overnight or for several days to lighten their hair color [1]. Toward the end of the sixteenth century, Marguerite de Valois introduced to France what became known as the Venetian method -- drenching the hair with a caustic soda solution and spreading the wet hair over a wide brimmed, open centered hat while sitting in the sun during midday hours. During the nineteenth century, solutions of potassium lye became the method of choice to lighten human hair. Plant extracts, including saffron, birch bark, turmeric, lupine, and myrrh, were occasionally added to these mixtures to impart highlights to the lightened hair [2].

Modem bleaching procedures employ hydrogen peroxide as the principle oxidizing agent, with salts of persulfates added as accelerators or "boosters" [3-4]. The pH of the hydrogen peroxide solution during storage is kept on the acidic side, ranging from a pH of 3-5 to prevent or retard peroxide decomposition [5-6]. Nonionic or anionic surfactants may also be added to thicken and stabilize the bleaching compositions [6-8]. Immediately prior to application to the hair, the booster powders or accelerators containing persulfate salts are added to the peroxide, and the pH of the bleaching solution is adjusted with base to between 9-11, the preferred base being ammonium hydroxide, ammonia usage being strictly monitored to avoid development of any undesired reddish tints in the hair [9]. The bleaching lotion is then applied to the hair and is kept on for as long as is necessary to achieve the desired color (typically 45-60 minutes). When hair is bleached, the color changes follow a predictable pattern from black/brown to reddish brown to auburn to reddish blonde to golden blonde and finally to pale blonde [10]. The bleaching action can be stopped at any time during this process by rinsing the hair thoroughly with warm water. Subsequent bleaching procedures are usually limited to the new hair growth as repeated application to the same portion of the hair results in very badly damaged fibers.

During the bleaching process, the primary reaction is the degradation and decoloration of **melanin** granules. The kinetics of this reaction increase as either the solution pH or the concentration of hydrogen peroxide is raised [11].

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 12 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:423397 PROMT
TITLE: Photodegradation of Hair and its Photoprotection by a Substantive Sunscreen

Discusses hair additives designed to protect hair from

sun damage
SOURCE: Drug & Cosmetic Industry, (Dec 1995) pp. 28.
ISSN: 0012-6527.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 3899
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Photofilters or **UV-absorbers** have been employed in cosmetic products for many years. The initial purpose was to protect dyes employed to color the formulations from photofading. Recently, sunscreens have been included in a variery of hair care products to prevent deleterious effects of solar irradiation on hair [1,2]. These negative effects include texture changes, apparent "drying" of hair, loss of elastic strength, increased porosity or swellability, altered dye sorption characteristics, and photofading of natural or artificial haircolor. Some of these observations were confirmed in a laboratory by using physiochemical methods such as mechanical measurements [1-6], Scanning Electron Microscopy [6], dye absorption analysis [7], or photofading analysis [8-9]. Several chemical reactions, responsible for the observed changes in physical properties of hair, were also identified. Photo-oxidation reactions of cystine or cysteine, cholesterol, and fatty acids were studied by employing spectroscopic and chromatographic techniques such as FTIR, ESCA, Raman Spectroscopy, TLC, HPLC, etc. [10-12]. Tryptophan decomposition was investigated by Fluorescence Spectroscopy [11] while the breakage of disulfide bonds was demonstrated by both spectroscopic methods [12] and by amino acid analysis [13]. Finally, the mechanisms of photobleaching of **melanin** or artificial haircolor was discussed in a number of papers [9,14].
The problem of photoprotection was discussed in both patent and scientific or trade literature. Photoprotection by **melanin**, the natural pigment present in both hair and skin, has been intensively investigated over the last years but mainly in the context of photoprotection of skin [14]. For hair protection, several approaches were described, such as the deposition of photofilters on the hair surface [16-19], and the use of antioxidants, or free radical scavengers [20]. Most of them describe the application of leave-in formulations which allow the formation of relatively thick layers of a coating on the fiber surface. Substantive photofilters, with cationic functions, have also been prepared [21-23].
As mentioned above, many commercial formulations currently in the marketplace include photofilters. Nonsubstantive **UV absorbers** such as salicylic acid derivatives, octylmethoxycinnamate, or benzophenone derivatives are mostly employed.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 12 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:114563 PROMT
TITLE: Haircare highlights
SOURCE: Manufacturing Chemist, (Feb 1995) pp. 27.
ISSN: 0262-4230.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 2056
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB From a study of patents published through 1994, it would appear that every major producer is finding a new way of adding silicone to shampoo. There have been many attempts to improve deposition enabling a reduction in the quantity of silicone in a formula whilst not

contravening other patents.

A patent filed by Unilever(1) claims a haircare composition comprising of a perfluoropolyether material plus a silicone conditioning agent. Paired comparison tests showed improvements for products made to the composition.

When hair has been chemically processed, it is unavoidably damaged and has an increased anionic character resulting in a reduced rate of deposition of non-ionic silicone from shampoo when used on damaged hair. Procter & Gamble(4) claims to have overcome this by including a **cationic surfactant** in the product, made compatible with the anionic shampoo by a non-ionic hydrotope. It also claims to improve deposition of silicone on damaged hair by dissolving the silicone resin in a non-volatile silicone fluid(5) and also by using a **cationic** organic polymeric conditioning agent.(6)

While mild and conditioning shampoos are of interest, there is still a demand for conditioners as a separate entity and there is far more freedom of choice when the formulator is not attempting to blend the traditionally cationic conditioning agent with the anionic cleansing agent. Hair in good condition is perceived as easy to comb, glossy and free from frayed ends. A simple rinse with an acid solution will impart many of these properties, but today's consumer expects more. The hair should not appear dry, an increase in volume and strength would be appreciated and some conditioners are capable of prolonging the life of a permanent wave.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 12 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:796260 PROMT
TITLE: FORTUITOUS PROPERTIES
SOURCE: Drug & Cosmetic Industry, (Aug 1993) pp. 50.
ISSN: 0012-6527.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 1129
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Sometimes when you scan the properties of a raw material, a potential consumer product jumps off the page and stares you right in the face. Sometimes. But not all of us have time to read the trade literature in a leisurely manner, to recognize such values. So here goes - a few which you may have missed:

To start, let's look at the product offered by Barnet Products Corp. (Englewood Cliffs, NJ) under the trade name Polyprepolymer-2 (CTFA designation: PPG-12/SMDI Copolymer). This material can act as a unique delivery and/or deposition system for other cosmetic ingredients currently of great interest to many of us, but which are rather irritating to the skin - e.g. the alpha hydroxy acids, salicylic acid and retinoids such as retinoic acid and retinyl palmitate.

Unusual **Melanin** preparations are offered by Mel-Co (Orland, CA) in 10 percent dispersions. Two products are offered: Sepia MelanInk(R) (35nm particle size, 30,000 Dalton molecular weight) and MelanInk(R) (140nm; 100,000 Daltons). These are naturally occurring eumelanins refined from the ink of cephalopods (squids, octopuses). They are edible, non-toxic, and available in powder form as well as these aqueous suspensions. They scatter light, thereby boosting the efficacy of sunscreens. They also act as formulation antioxidants. It should be noted that **melanins** themselves are poor **UV absorbers**, but that they are quite efficient at scattering **UV** light.

Fatty Polyglucosides are offered by Henkel's Emery Group (Cospha) under the Plantaren trademark. Plantaren 2000 (CTFA designation: Decyl polyglucose) is produced by reacting corn starch glucose with C(8)-C(16) natural fatty alcohols. Its primary attribute is mildness and it contains no solvents or hydrotropes. The mixture of this product with ammonium laureth sulfate (Plantaren PS-1000) shows lower irritation than typical anionic surfactants, with excellent foam generation and foam stability, making it of interest for shampoos and bubble baths.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 12 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:898779 PROMT
TITLE: Setting standards for pulping plants
SOURCE: Manufacturing Chemist, (Oct 1993) pp. 19.
ISSN: 0262-4230.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 2462

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Suppliers of plant-derived raw materials are making every effort to standardise the concentration of actives in their extracts. Cosmetics consultant Philip Alexander looks at these and other cosmetic ingredients culled from nature

New from Brooks Industries (represented in the UK by Adina Chemicals) are Foam Wheat-C and multifruit alphahydroxy acids (AHAs). Foam Wheat-C is a **surfactant** based on hydrolysed wheat protein. It is ideal for cleansing applications where mildness and gentle foaming properties are desired, eg, in facial cleansers, shampoos, shower gels. It is a gentle hair and skin conditioner with a wide pH stability to **cationic** polymers.

Dry-Flo (aluminium starch octenyl succinate) is available from National Starch & Chemicals through UK agents S. Black. It is a hydrophobically modified natural polymer, supplied as a free-flowing white powder. Its soft velvety feel makes it a useful talc replacement in body and foot powders. It is not wetted by water, but will absorb moisture when used on the body in powder and deodorant products.

Among the growing number of proteins derived from vegetable sources is Ster-O-Pro from Beacon CMP (UK representative S. Black). This is an oat protein which has a skin protective and soothing action.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 12 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:510835 PROMT
TITLE: IFSCC TARGETS TECHNOLOGY
SOURCE: Cosmetics & Toiletries Manufacturers & Suppliers, (Dec 1992) pp. 34.
ISSN: 0952-519X.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 1245

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB AT THE IFSCC CONGRESS IN YOKOHAMA, HOSTED BY JAPAN, NOT ONLY DID THE JAPANESE LIVE UP TO THEIR REPUTATION FOR EXCELLENT HOSPITALITY, THEY ALSO PROVED TO BE A VITAL FORCE IN CURRENT COSMETICS RESEARCH. IFSCC SECRETARY FOR SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS, ANGELA JANOUSEK, REPORTS FROM THE LAND OF THE RISING SUN

Yokohama, a beautiful Japanese city where modern technology and architecture meets old Japanese history, was invaded by a record

number of 1600 delegates from the International Federation of the Societies of Cosmetic Chemists (IFSCC). The Society of Cosmetic Chemists in Japan proved to be a formidable host ensuring that both the scientific and the social programme were an enormous success. The modern Pacifico Yokohama Convention Centre was a fitting venue for the Congress with the theme of 'Cosmetic Science 1992 - Advanced Technology & New Aspects'.
The opening ceremony on 12 October, was honored by the presence His Imperial Highness Prince Hitachi and his wife. Their attendance was not only regarded as a great privilege for the Japanese Society and for attendees, but also indicated that in Japan, the Cosmetic Industry and science play an important role and are taken rather more seriously than in other countries.
Later, the scientific programme also indicated that Japanese scientists have made the greatest progress during the last few years in furthering cosmetic science, producing many novel ideas.
Not surprisingly, the 'Natural' theme attracted a high number of authors who described the activity and efficacy of natural plant extracts such as witch hazel, black current, orchid oil flower, oak and willow bark, and birch for different applications. And it became clear that the industry is beginning to realise the need for claims about natural ingredients to be substantiated.
In the session on formulation, Kao researchers presented details of synthetic ceramides which stabilise lamellar layers in the intercellular stratum corneum lipids, whilst cosmetic formulations based on highly concentrated w/o emulsions were described by C. Solans.
Another interesting factor was the mix of academic and industrial authors and the research on raw materials and finished products. Japan left no doubt that it was very active in both industrial and academic research.

Query 2

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:44:19 ON 12 JUL 2005
E BENZPTRAZOLE/CN 5

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:44:28 ON 12 JUL 2005
L1 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON MELANIN/CN
L2 10802 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR MELANIN
L7 0 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND (BENZPTRAZOLE OR ARYL(S)(BENZOTRIAZOLE OR BENZO(W)(TRIAZOLE OR TRI AZOLE) OR BENZOTRI AZOLE))

L1 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON MELANIN/CN
L2 10802 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR MELANIN
L8 17 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND QUATERNARY(S)AMMONI#
#

L9 16 L8 NOT L4

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 16 Jul 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:569681 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:117191
TITLE: Seborrheic keratosis treatment using hydrogen peroxide
INVENTOR(S): Ancira, Margaret; Miller, Mickey

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 72,829.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2004137077	A1	20040715	US 2003-684136		20031009
US 2003008018	A1	20030109	US 2002-72829		20020208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-267978P	P	20010209
			US 2002-72829	A2	20020208

AB The subject of the present invention is seborrheic keratosis removal and prevention utilizing safe dependable effective biocompatible treatments with no scarring, bleeding, burning, freezing, shocking, and hypopigmentation or hyperpigmentation. Seborrheic keratoses are removed by: (a) obtaining a composition comprising hydrogen peroxide in a concentration of at least about 23 %; and (b) applying the composition to a seborrheic keratosis on a seborrheic keratoses afflicted person or domesticated animal. Patients were treated with applications of 35 % hydrogen peroxide. Compns. are presented.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 27 May 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:401324 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:245364
TITLE: A brief note on the elimination of dark stains of biological origin
AUTHOR(S): Delgado Rodrigues, J.; Valero, Jesus
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratorio Nacional de Engenharia Civil, Lisbon, 1700-066, Port.
SOURCE: Studies in Conservation (2003), 48(1), 17-22
CODEN: SCONAH; ISSN: 0039-3630
PUBLISHER: International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The elimination of dark stains of biol. origin is a very difficult conservation operation when no harmful side-effects are acceptable for the substrate. This situation was encountered during conservation work on the cloister of the Jeronimos Monastery in Lisbon, Portugal. The removal of the very dark coloration that had penetrated into the substrate could not be accomplished with the available cleaning methods. The dark coloration was found in places where a very adherent biol. colonization was present, and it remained within the stone substrate even after attempts to remove it with several applications of biocide and soft, wet brushing. The use of a solvent specific for **melanins** (a mixture of toluene, di-Me dialkyl **quaternary ammonium** hydroxide and methanol) proved very effective for removing the dark patina and solved that conservation problem.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 23 Aug 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:637534 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:190733
TITLE: Hydrogen peroxide-containing compositions for removal of acrochordon
INVENTOR(S): Miller, Mickey; Ancira, Margaret
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Physician's Choice of Arizona, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002064151	A1	20020822	WO 2002-US3530	20020208
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2437823	AA	20020822	CA 2002-2437823	20020208
EP 1365781	A1	20031203	EP 2002-720927	20020208
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004518715	T2	20040624	JP 2002-563944	20020208
BR 2002007163	A	20040629	BR 2002-7163	20020208
NZ 527673	A	20050324	NZ 2002-527673	20020208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-267978P	P 20010209
			WO 2002-US3530	W 20020208

AB The subject of the present invention is acrochordon removal and prevention utilizing safe dependable effective biocompatible treatments with no scarring, bleeding, twisting, yanking, choking, burning, freezing, shocking, screaming and hypo pigmentation or hyper pigmentation. Methods for acrochordon removal comprise application of high concns. of hydrogen peroxide (at least 23%). The composition further comprises a vitamin, an amino acid, a **melanin** inhibitor, an organic acid, a hormone, a sulfoxide, an alc., a fatty acid, a polyol, an amide, a surfactant, a terpene, etc. For example, the composition comprises 35% hydrogen peroxide, 0.5% L-ascorbic acid, 0.5% niacin, 0.5% glycine, 0.5% hydroquinone, 0.5% superoxide dismutase, 5% galacturonic acid, and 14% ethanol.
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 09 Aug 2002

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:594644 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:158996
TITLE: A polymer-based controlled delivery system for hair care products
INVENTOR(S): Shefer, Adi; Shefer, Shmuel David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Salvona LLC, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002060399	A1	20020808	WO 2002-US907	20020114
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002146379	A1	20021010	US 2001-771752	20010129
US 6491902	B2	20021210		
CA 2435313	AA	20020808	CA 2002-2435313	20020114
EP 1365731	A1	20031203	EP 2002-701961	20020114
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004517935	T2	20040617	JP 2002-560593	20020114
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-771752 A	20010129
			WO 2002-US907 W	20020114

AB The present invention is a controlled delivery system that can be incorporated in hair care products such as shampoos, conditioners, hair styling products, and other hair care products to effectively deliver a broad range of active agents and sensory markers, such as fragrances or cooling agents onto the hair. The system also prolongs the release rate of the active agents or sensory markers over an extended period of time, or provides heat triggered release of the active agents and yields a high impact fragrance "burst" upon blow drying the hair or other types of heat treatment. The controlled delivery system of the present invention is a nanoparticle, having an average particle diameter of from about 0.01 μ to about 10 μ. The nanoparticle comprises hydrophobic polymers and copolymers, cationic charge boosters in conjunction with cationic surface-active conditioning agents that assist in adhering the particles onto hair. The invention further relates to a controlled delivery system where the release rate of the active ingredients is synchronized with that of a sensory marker to convey to the consumer the product performance. For example, nanoparticles were prepared from 68.9% water, 15% polyethylene, 15% fragrance, 1% Incroquat Behenyl HE, and 0.1% Lupasol PR 815. The nanoparticles obtained were incorporated into a hair conditioner base; they deposit and adhere onto hair and are not washed off during the rinse process.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:210103 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:250913
TITLE: Preparation of 2-amino-1,3,4-butanetriol derivatives and skin cosmetic preparations for external use containing the same
INVENTOR(S): Fujimori, Taketoshi; Ohashi, Yukihiro; Higuchi, Kazuhiko; Ishikawa, Junko; Kitahara, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000017152	A1	20000330	WO 1999-JP5141	19990921
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1116712	A1	20010718	EP 1999-943439	19990921
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 6329409	B1	20011211	US 2001-786358	20010314
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-266400 A	19980921
			WO 1999-JP5141 W	19990921

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:250913

AB Amine derivs. represented by general formula R1OCH2CH(A)CH(B)CH2OR5 [R1 represents C1-30 hydrocarbyl optionally interrupted by an ether linkage (but excluding Ph and benzyl); one of A and B represents N(O)nR2R3, while the other represents OR4; R2 and R3 represent each H, amidino, alkanoyl, C1-20 hydrocarbyl, etc. and R4 and R5 represent each H, phosphoryl, etc.] or **quaternary ammonium** or acid addition salts thereof are prepared Also prepared are skin prepns. for external use containing the same which exhibit excellent effects of preventing the skin from aging to prevent and improve skin wrinkles and deposition of **melanin** or effects for improving skin troubles caused by keratinization disorder to improve keratinization and to prevent or improve acne. Thus, 2,3-epoxy-4-tridecyloxy-1-butanol and 40% aqueous dimethylamine were stirred in an autoclave at 100° for 2 h to give a mixture of 4-tridecyloxy-2-dimethylamino-1,3-butanediol (I) and 4-tridecyloxy-3-dimethylamino-1,2-butanediol in 80% yield. An ethanol solution containing 0.025% I, which was applied on a back of hairless mice, exhibited wrinkle index of 2.89 vs. 3.85 for the control animal where the wrinkle index 1 represented complete disappearance of wrinkles.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 07 Oct 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:635388 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:276754
TITLE: Melanoquaternary compounds and their use as hair dyes and for skin treatment
INVENTOR(S): Wenke, Gottfried; Prota, Giuseppe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,702,712.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5961991	A	19991005	US 1997-873386	19970611
US 5702712	A	19971230	US 1995-568056	19951206
ZA 9609470	A	19970602	ZA 1996-9470	19961112
CA 2239176	AA	19970612	CA 1996-2239176	19961112
CN 1203524	A	19981230	CN 1996-198846	19961112
TW 467748	B	20011211	TW 1996-85114425	19961122
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-568056	A2 19951206

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:276754
AB Water soluble, cationic products useful as hair colorants or for the treatment of skin which are esters or amides formed by reaction of **melanin** and a quaternary salt containing a reactive amino or hydroxyl group, as well as compns. containing them and methods of using such products to color hair or treat skin are described. **Melanin** free acid was reaction with Quaternium 22 to give a product which was formulated into a hair dye solution
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 23 Nov 1998
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:742242 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:17103
TITLE: Cosmetic particulate gel carriers comprising agar and a polymer
INVENTOR(S): Delrieu, Pascal; Ding, Li
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kobo Products, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9850000	A2	19981112	WO 1998-IB977	19980501
WO 9850000	A3	19990211		

W: CA, JP, MX, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

US 5961990	A	19991005	US 1997-850167	19970502
CA 2289041	AA	19981112	CA 1998-2289041	19980501
EP 979066	A2	20000216	EP 1998-924525	19980501
EP 979066	B1	20040128		
R: BE, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL				
JP 2001524123	T2	20011127	JP 1998-547877	19980501
ES 2218828	T3	20041116	ES 1998-924525	19980501
US 6319507	B1	20011120	US 1999-431742	19991101
US 2002086042	A1	20020704	US 2001-17259	20011112
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-850167	A 19970502
			WO 1998-IB977	W 19980501
			US 1999-431742	A1 19991101

AB Crushable gel beads formed of an agar complex provide novel cosmetic and pharmaceutical delivery vehicles for topical delivery of biol. or cosmetically active agents. Preferred agar beads are complexes of a continuous phase of agar gel in a self-supporting solid or semi-solid form with a restraining polymer. Entrapped in and dispersed randomly throughout each agar bead is a water-soluble, preferably polar, restraining polymer, preferably a quaternized cationic polymer, such as polyquaternium or steardimonium hydroxyethyl cellulose. Various active agents may be bound to restraining polymer, for example ascorbic acid, lactic acid or papain. Thus, 1.5 g of agar granules and 1.5 g of Polyquaternium-24 were mixed in 97 g of water and heated to 90° to obtain a clear solution The solution was then pumped through a needle into a liquid paraffin oil bath at 5° to obtain gel beads which were separated, and washed with water. Ascorbic acid entrapped within the above agar beads was stable and retained its free radical scavenging activity.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 11 Apr 1998
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:207280 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:275101
TITLE: Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles
INVENTOR(S): Unger, Evan C.; Matsunaga, Terry O.; Yellowhair, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imarx Pharmaceutical Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 40 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 307,305.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 21
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5733572	A	19980331	US 1994-346426	19941129
US 5088499	A	19920218	US 1990-569828	19900820
WO 9109629	A1	19910711	WO 1990-US7500	19901219
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AT 180170	E	19990615	AT 1991-902857	19901219
ES 2131051	T3	19990716	ES 1991-902857	19901219
JP 3309356	B2	20020729	JP 1991-503276	19901219

JP 05502675	T2	19930513		
US 5228446	A	19930720	US 1991-717084	19910618
WO 9222247	A1	19921223	WO 1992-US2615	19920331
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
AU 9220020	A1	19930112	AU 1992-20020	19920331
AU 667471	B2	19960328		
JP 06508364	T2	19940922	JP 1993-500847	19920331
JP 3456584	B2	20031014		
EP 616508	A1	19940928	EP 1992-912456	19920331
EP 616508	B1	20010718		
EP 616508	B2	20040929		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
AT 203148	E	20010815	AT 1992-912456	19920331
ES 2159280	T3	20011001	ES 1992-912456	19920331
US 5469854	A	19951128	US 1993-76239	19930611
US 5580575	A	19961203	US 1993-76250	19930611
US 5348016	A	19940920	US 1993-88268	19930707
US 5542935	A	19960806	US 1993-160232	19931130
US 5585112	A	19961217	US 1993-159687	19931130
US 5769080	A	19980623	US 1994-199462	19940222
WO 9428874	A1	19941222	WO 1994-US5633	19940519
W: AU, CA, CN, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5773024	A	19980630	US 1994-307305	19940916
CA 2177713	AA	19950608	CA 1994-2177713	19941130
WO 9515118	A1	19950608	WO 1994-US13817	19941130
W: AU, CA, CN, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 740528	A1	19961106	EP 1995-908414	19941130
EP 740528	B1	20030326		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09506098	T2	19970617	JP 1995-515763	19941130
AT 235228	E	20030415	AT 1995-908414	19941130
US 5571497	A	19961105	US 1995-468056	19950606
CN 1180310	A	19980429	CN 1996-193069	19960327
CN 1102045	B	20030226		
US 6001335	A	19991214	US 1996-665719	19960618
US 5935553	A	19990810	US 1996-758179	19961125
US 6743779	B1	20040601	US 1997-841169	19970429
US 5985246	A	19991116	US 1997-888426	19970708
AU 9856271	A1	19980507	AU 1998-56271	19980224
AU 713127	B2	19991125		
AU 9888405	A1	19981203	AU 1998-88405	19981012
AU 731072	B2	20010322		
HK 1013625	A1	20000420	HK 1998-114978	19981223
AU 9910043	A1	19990304	AU 1999-10043	19990104
GR 3036877	T3	20020131	GR 2001-401740	20011011
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1989-455707	B2 19891222
			US 1990-569828	A2 19900820
			US 1991-716899	B2 19910618
			US 1991-717084	A2 19910618
			US 1993-76239	A2 19930611

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

US 1993-76250	A2 19930611
US 1993-159674	B2 19931130
US 1993-159687	A2 19931130
US 1993-160232	A2 19931130
US 1994-307305	A2 19940916
WO 1990-US7500	W 19901219
US 1991-716793	A 19910618
US 1991-750877	A3 19910826
US 1992-818069	A3 19920108
WO 1992-US2615	A 19920331
US 1992-967974	A3 19921027
US 1993-17683	A3 19930212
US 1993-18112	B3 19930217
US 1993-85608	A3 19930630
US 1993-88268	A3 19930707
US 1993-163039	A3 19931206
US 1994-212553	B2 19940311
AU 1994-70416	A3 19940519
US 1994-346426	A 19941129
AU 1995-21850	A3 19941130
WO 1994-US13817	W 19941130
US 1995-395683	A3 19950228
US 1995-468056	A3 19950606
US 1995-471250	A3 19950606
US 1996-640554	B2 19960501
US 1996-665719	A3 19960618
US 1997-785661	B2 19970117

AB Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres, and foams provide novel topical and s.c. delivery vehicles for various active ingredients, including drugs and cosmetics. Gas and gaseous precursor filled microcapsules were prepared from dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine.

REFERENCE COUNT: 314 THERE ARE 314 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR

THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 26 Jul 1997
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:467771 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:85810
TITLE: Melanoquaternary compounds and their use as hair dyes and for skin treatment
INVENTOR(S): Wenke, Gottfried; Prota, Giuseppe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9720541	A1	19970612	WO 1996-US18107	19961112
W: AU, CA, CN, JP, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5702712	A	19971230	US 1995-568056	19951206
ZA 9609470	A	19970602	ZA 1996-9470	19961112
CA 2239176	AA	19970612	CA 1996-2239176	19961112
AU 9677278	A1	19970627	AU 1996-77278	19961112
AU 716010	B2	20000217		
EP 865268	A1	19980923	EP 1996-940386	19961112
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, SE				
CN 1203524	A	19981230	CN 1996-198846	19961112
JP 2000501703	T2	20000215	JP 1997-521273	19961112
TW 467748	B	20011211	TW 1996-85114425	19961122

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-568056 A 19951206
WO 1996-US18107 W 19961112

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:85810

AB Water soluble, cationic products useful as hair colorants or for the treatment of skin which are esters or amides formed by reaction of **melanin** and a quaternary salt containing a reactive amino or hydroxyl group, as well as compns. containing them and methods or using such products to color hair or treat skin are described. To a solution of **melanin** free acid (500 mg) in 0.1 M morpholinoethylsulfonate buffer, pH = 7.0, 3.33 mL of Quaternium 22 are added with stirring, followed by addition of 2 g 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide and the mixture was left under vigorous stirring at room temperature overnight. The pigment thus formed was dialyzed against water over 24 h, then was evaporated to dryness. A 1% soln of above pigment in pH = 2 buffer was prepared and applied to hair for 15 min., the hair was then rinsed with water and dried. There was a noticeable color change imparted to the hair.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 24 Feb 1996
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:115527 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:185154
TITLE: **Melanin** formation promoters containing

TITLE: ω-alkoxycarbonylalkyltrialkylammonium compounds and hair cosmetics containing them
INVENTOR(S): Tsuji, Kunio; Nakamura, Teruo; Komura, Mitsue; Inaoka, Yasunori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Higashishizuoka Yakuruto Hanba, Japan; Sooma KK; Pola Kasei Kogyo KK
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07316048	A2	19951205	JP 1994-109590	19940524
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-109590	19940524

AB Hair cosmetics contain **melanin** formation promoters containing R1OCO(CH2)nN+R2R3R4 (R1-4 = short-chain alkyl; n = 4-6) and/or their salts. The hair cosmetics prevent the graying of hair. Hair lotion containing 0.1 weight% 4-methoxycarbonylbutyltrimethylammonium chloride (preparation given) was formulated.

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 1992
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:27838 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:27838
TITLE: Skin tanning compositions containing indoles and **quaternary ammonium** halides
INVENTOR(S): Chan, Alexander; Serban, George; Schultz, Thomas M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., USA
SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
CA 2011812	AA	19910522	CA 1990-2011812		19900309
US 5049381	A	19910917	US 1989-440536		19891122
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1989-440536	A	19891122

AB The title compns. contain (aryl)alkyl indoles 0.01-10 and (aryl)alkyl **quaternary ammonium** halides 0.001-1.00%. The **quaternary ammonium** compds. act as catalysts for the indole-induced **melanin** formation. Preferred indoles are 5,6-diacetoxy-N-Me indole and 5,6-diacetoxyindole and preferred **quaternary ammonium** compds. are benzyltrimethylammonium halides.

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 16 Sep 1989
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:502545 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:102545
TITLE: Sunscreens and skin-lightening cosmetics

containing 4-hydroxy-3-ethoxycinnamic acid and/or its derivatives

INVENTOR(S): Shiyaku, Masao; Koiso, Ichiro; Matsugami, Michio; Suzuki, Toshimitsu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pola Chemical Industries, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

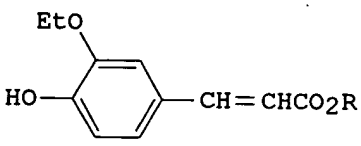
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01013018	A2	19890117	JP 1987-166518	19870703
JP 2552298	B2	19961106		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1987-166518 19870703

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 111:102545

GI



II

AB Cosmetics, which prevent suntan, **melanin** formation, and aging of the skin, contain 4-hydroxy-3-ethoxycinnamic acid (I) and/or its derivs. II [R = linear, branched, or (poly)cyclic alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, **quaternary ammonium**] as active ingredients. A cosmetic powder was formulated with I 3.0, talc 80.0, crystalline cellulose 5.0, ultramarine 1.0, Ca silicate 3.0, TiO2 3.5, and squalane 4.5 weight parts. I at 5 + 10-3M inhibited 76% tyrosinase.

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 13 May 1988

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:164626 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:164626

TITLE: Bacterial spoilage of bleached-flax rove treated with sub-lethal concentration of biocides

AUTHOR(S): Sharma, H. S. Shekhar

CORPORATE SOURCE: Plant Pathol. Res. Div., Dep. Agric. Northern Ireland, Belfast, BT9 5PX, UK

SOURCE: Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology (1988), 27(5-6), 492-7
CODEN: AMBIDG; ISSN: 0175-7598

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Bacteria causing spoilage of biocide-treated and untreated-bleached flax roves were present in spinning frames and in the atmospheric around these frames. The bacteria stain bleached roves treated with sublethal concns. of a range of biocides, or they can also degrade the residual noncellulosic polysaccharides of the fiber. The 7 main bacteria isolated were Bacillus cereus mycoides, B. subtilis,

Enterobacter cloacae, Klebsiella oxytoca, Micrococcus, Pseudomonas fluorescens, and P. putida, and all the isolates produced pectate lyase on both sterilized-bleached fiber and in liquid culture. B. subtilis Also produced xylanase on both substrates tested. None of the isolates produced cellulase on either substrate. IR anal. of the stain produced by the bacteria suggested that the compds. were similar to **melanin**. Of the 7 biocides tested, Dodigen (226X), Preventol WB, Resista 4102, and Rustol HEK offered the best protection of roves against bacterial staining.

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:114885 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:114885
TITLE: Local anesthetics and tinnitus. Proposed peripheral mechanism of action of lidocaine
AUTHOR(S): Lyttkens, Leif; Larsson, Bengt; Waesterstroem, Sven Anders
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Audiol., Univ. Uppsala, Uppsala, S-751 85, Swed.
SOURCE: ORL (1984), 46(1), 17-23
CODEN: ORLJAH; ISSN: 0301-1569
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB To elucidate the question whether lidocaine [137-58-6] reduces tinnitus by a central or by a peripheral mechanism of action, its effect on tinnitus was compared with that of QX-572 [1042-42-8], a **quaternary ammonium** derivative of lidocaine which does not readily penetrate the blood-brain barrier. The results of animal and clin. investigations indicated that the effects of lidocaine and QX-572 on tinnitus are mediated by a peripheral mechanism possibly related to their accumulation on inner ear **melanin**.

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:209908 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:209908
TITLE: A preliminary study of the effects of β-blockers and benzalkonium chloride on the pigmented rabbit eye. Electrophysiological and morphological studies
AUTHOR(S): Chou, Akinori; Go, Fujin; Komatsu, Mari; Hori, Sadao; Takase, Masahiro
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Ophthalmol., Kanto-Teishin Hosp., Tokyo, 141, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi (1983), 87(3), 199-204
CODEN: NGZAA6; ISSN: 0029-0203
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB In albino and pigmented rabbits, subconjunctival injection once a day for 2 wk was carried out of 0.2 mL of com. 0.5% timolol [26839-75-8] ophthalmic solution and 1% befunolol [39543-79-8] ophthalmic solution, both containing benzalkonium chloride preservative at 0.01 and 0.007%, resp., and also of these drug solns. containing no preservative. The electroretinogram (ERG) was recorded after 1-wk administration; a reduction in the amplitude of the a- and b-waves was found in the pigmented rabbit with the com. drug solns. Histol. studies revealed retinal detachment, loss of visual cells, and atrophy of the retinal pigment epithelium choroid. However, these changes were not seen in

the albino rabbit eye. The solns. of these drugs containing no benzalkonium chloride induced no significant change in the ERG or in the histol. pictures in either variety. It is possible that the toxicity of the solns. is not due to the β-blockers but to the preservative, which probably tends to interact with ocular **melanin**.

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:8484 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 50:8484
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 50:1757i,1758a-i,1759a-f
TITLE: o-Quinones. VI. Behavior of o-quinones towards tertiary amines shown as a contribution to **melanin** formation
AUTHOR(S): Horner, L.; Spietschka, W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Frankfort, Germany
SOURCE: Ann. (1955), 591, 1-20
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 50:8484
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB cf. C.A. 48, 1305h. In their attempts to find model compds. whose reactions might throw light on the formation of **melanin**, H. and S. studied the addition reactions of tetrachloro-o-quinone (I) with various tertiary amines. Cyclic amines in which both o-positions were unsubstituted reacted with I forming quaternary salts, in which 1 Cl atom was ionized. Thus 4.9 g. I in 30 cc. dry C6H6 reacted with 1.6 cc. pyridine in 5 cc. C6H6 yielding 100% of the pyridinium salt, C11H5O2NCl4, hygroscopic, yellow, m. 115° (decomposition), readily soluble in H2O and alc. giving no precipitate with picric acid. Similarly I formed the isoquinolinium salt, C15H7O2NCl4, m. 97° (decomposition), and the γ-picolinium salt, C12H7NO2Cl4, m. 95° (decomposition). The point of juncture between the N and I was not determined
Solid I reacted almost explosively with NMe3; in dilute solution, the reaction gave dark, indefinite oily smears. To 60 cc. Et2O containing 1.18 g. NMe3 was added at -30° dropwise with vigorous stirring 4.92 g. I in Et2O giving, as the temperature rose to -10 to 10°, 60-80% of a brown flocculent precipitate (II) corresponding to a 1:1 mixture of
the original reactants, soluble with a red color in hot glacial AcOH from which crystallized a 1,2,3,4-Cl4C6H ether of 3,6-dichloro-4,5-dihydroxy-1,2-quinone, red needles, m. 298° [cf. Ber. 38, 4103(1905)]. II in H2O evaporated gave HCHO and a brown precipitate (III) the filtrate from which
gave a mixture of Me2NH2Cl and Me3NHCl. III warmed with 2N NaOH gave NMe3. Heated directly with steam, II gave HCHO and a mixture of amines. The ratio of HCHO to NHMe2 was approximately 1:1. The red ethereal mother liquor from II, washed with 2N H2SO4, gave an unidentified amorphous yellowish substance corresponding to 30-5% of the starting materials. NEt3 in dry C6H6 reacted violently with I to yield a solution showing rapid color changes, and yielding a mixture of unidentified compds. containing red, pink, and colorless crysts. Indefinite results were also obtained when N-ethylpiperidine reacted with I. PhNEt2 and I in C6H6 reacted sluggishly giving unidentified green needles embedded in a dark viscous oil. In C6H6, 4.9 g. I and 2.6 cc. quinoline (IIIa) after 12-18 hrs. yielded 3 g. of a quinhydrone-like adduct (IV), C15H7O2NCl4, red prisms, decomposing at 152° (after

washing with C6H6 and drying over paraffin). Evidently IV was not a **quaternary ammonium** salt; 1 g. IV with 5 cc. aqueous H2SO4 gave 0.60-0.65 g. I and, after treatment with alkali and extraction with Et2O, IIIa (isolated as 0.75 g. of the picrate). IV in MeOH could also be decomposed directly with picric acid into IIIa picrate and I. CH2N2 with IV in Et2O, followed by evaporation and trituration with MeOH gave Cl4C6.O.CH2.O (V), m. 172°, and IIIa. IV in C6H6 containing a drop of H2O with PhCH:CH2 gave 60-70% of the corresponding styrene diketone (C.A. 45, 4217e) identified by conversion into the quinoxaline, and a tar, from which IIIa was isolated. As in its action on I, cyclopentadiene reacted with IV in C6H6 giving 28% of the corresponding diketone and 35% of a compound of the benzodioxan type (C.A. 48, 1305h) sepns. of which are outlined but no properties or analyses are given. I and IIIa in EtOH or dioxane yielded IIIa.HCl.1/2 H2O, m. 94°. Formed similarly to IV were the following quinhydronelike adducts of I, of which only the basic components are given: α-picoline, C12H7NO2Cl4, red, m. 190° m. (decomposition); quinaldine, orange-red, m. 173° (decomposition); collidine, red, m. 225° (decomposition); and lepidine, reddish brown, no m.p. given. In AcOEt, 5 g. I and 3.3 g. carbazole reacted at -20° giving 1.2 g. of the quinhydrone, C18H9O2NCl4, black needles, m. 131° (decomposition), which dissociate into its components in AcOEt at room temperature Similarly NMe carbazole and I in PhMe at -20° gave C19H11O2NCl4, purplish black, m. 114°, dissociating in Et2O to give an orange solution, but forming the original adduct on evaporation; readily converted by CH2N2 into V and Me carbazole. 2-phenylindole and I in AcOEt gave an impure black adduct (not analyzed) which with CH2N2 decomposed forming V. I (50 g.) in tetrahydrofuran with 24 g. indole gave a black solution (indicating incipient quinhydrone formation) which turned orange giving 3-(1-hydroxy-6-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrachloro-2,4-cyclohexadien-1-yl)indole (VI), orange-red, m. 142° (from AcOEt or C6H6) giving a pos. pine splinter coloration and a pos. Hopkins-Cole reaction. The structure of VI is discussed fully in the light of the following reactions. To a cooled solution of 50 g. VI, 100 cc. glacial AcOH and 100 cc. Ac2O (or 200 cc. AcOH) were added 60 g. Zn dust, keeping the temperature at 60-70°. The colorless, filtered solution with AcOH washings was added dropwise to ice H2O giving 85% o-C6H4.NR.CH:CC:C(OR').CCl:CCl.CCl:CCl (VII, R = R' = H) (VIIa), indicating hydrogenation with concomitant loss of H2O. No acetylation or Cl- formation had occurred. VIIa dissolved in 2N NaOH and was recovered unchanged on acidification. Catalytic hydrogenation of VI with Raney Ni in AcOEt also gave VIIa. Refluxed with 20 cc. Ac2O and 6 g. dry AcONa, 2 g. VIIa gave VIII (R = R' = Ac) (VIIb), colorless, m. 192°. VIIa with CH2N2 (or with Me2SO4 and KOH) gave almost quantitatively VII (R = H, R' = Me) (VIIc), m. 232°, which was unaffected by boiling with KOH in MeOH or by heating with KMnO4 in Me2CO. VIIc refluxed 3 hrs. with Ac2O and AcONa yielded 95% VII (R = Ac, R' = Me) (VIId), colorless needles, m. 161° (from AcOH). To 3.6 g. VIIc in 50 cc. CHCl3 were added dropwise at 5-10° about 2 cc. Br in 18 cc. CHCl3, followed by concentration and recrystn. from CHCl3-petr. ether, giving 80% of a di-Br derivative, C15H7NOCl4Br2, m. 163°, stable when heated with KOH in MeOH. An attempt to split VIIc by ozonization in AcOH and MeOH failed; VIIc was recovered almost quantitatively. Nitration of VIIc in AcOH 1st at 60° then at 90°, gave a difficultly purifiable nitro derivative, m. 244° (containing 39.48% C and 2.19% H), of undetd. structure. Nitration of 10 g. VIId in 40 cc. AcOH with 4 cc. HNO3 at 80° then briefly at 90° gave 50% of a mononitro derivative (VIII) of VIId,

C17H10N2O4Cl4, pale yellow, m. 195° (from AcOH). VIIb (9 g.) boiled 2 min. with 35 cc. AcOH, 15 cc. Ac2O, and 3 cc. HNO3 gave 6 g. of a mononitro derivative of VIIb, m. 234° (from AcOH). Deacetylation of VIII with KOH in EtOH gave the 5-NO2 derivative of VIIc, yellow, m. 205°, which, when reduced in AcOH with SnCl2 and HCl, gave the corresponding HCl salt of the amine (impure); the free base (IX) of which m. 204° [purified through the di-Ac derivative, C19H14N2O3Cl4, m. 248° (from AcOH)]. To 3 g. IX in 50 cc. AcOH were added gradually 20 g. solid CrO3 giving a blue (meriquinone) solution, with marked heat. The mixture poured into ice H2O gave 1.4 g. H2NCOCOR (R = 6-methoxy-2,3,4,5-tetrachlorophenyl) (X), colorless, m. 187° (from C6H6); also formed by the CrO3 oxidation of VIIc. Refluxed briefly with 10% KOH-MeOH, X gave H2NCOCO2K and 2,3,4,5-tetrachlororanisole, m. 84°. The same reaction, carried out with KOH in MeOH containing 8 vols. H2O, gave NH3, and after acidification, (CO2H)2. The 1-Me derivative of VI formed from N-methylindole and I gave the typical Hopkins-Cole reaction, and when reduced with Zn yielded VII (R = Me, R' = H), m. 178° (from AcOH). In AcOH with 30% H2O2, 2 g. VIb gave an unidentified yellow compound, m. 238° (containing 46.39 C, 2.37 H and 3.57% N). The 1-Et derivative of VI also gave a pos. Hopkins-Cole reaction, and with Zn dust formed VII (R = Et, R' = H), m. 148°, forming a mono-Ac derivative (VII, R = Et, R' = Ac), m. 101°.

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, DISSABS, PROMT, PASCAL' ENTERED AT 10:47:23 ON 12 JUL 2005)

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L1          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MELANIN/CN
L2      10802 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR MELANIN
L8         17 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND QUATERNARY(S)AMMONI#
              #
L11        27 SEA L8
L14         1 SEA L11 AND (BENZPTRAZOLE OR ARYL(S)(BENZOTRIAZOLE OR
              BENZO(W)(TRIAZOLE OR TRI AZOLE) OR BENZOTRI AZOLE))

=> s l14 not l5
L15         0 L14 NOT L5
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(FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:49:22 ON 12 JUL 2005)

Query 3

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              E "BENZOTRIAZOLYL BUTYLPHENOL SULFONATE"/CN 5
              E "BENZOTRIAZOLYL BUTYLPHENOL"/CN 5
              E CINNAMIDOPROPYLTRIMONIUM/CN 5
L16         1 S E5
              E CINNAMIDOPROPYL TRIMONIUM/CN 5
              E CINNAMIDOPROPYL TRIMETHYL AMMONIUM/CN 5
              E CINNAMIDOPROPYLTRIMETHYL AMMONIUM/CN 5
              E INCROQUAT UV 283/CN 5
L17         1 S E3
L18         1 S L16 OR L17
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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:51:36 ON 12 JUL 2005

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L1          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MELANIN/CN
L2      10802 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR MELANIN
L16         1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "CINNAMIDOPROPYLTRIMONIUM
              CHLORIDE"/CN
L17         1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "INCROQUAT UV 283"/CN
L18         1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 OR L17
L19         3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND (L18 OR CINNAMIDOPRO
              PYL? OR CINNAMIDO(W)(PR OR PROPYL?) OR INCROQUAT)
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L20 0 L19 NOT (L4 OR L8)

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, DISSABS, PROMT, PASCAL' ENTERED AT 10:53:25 ON 12 JUL 2005)

L21 11 S L19
L22 7 S L21 NOT L5
L23 7 DUP REM L22 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L23 ANSWER 1 OF 7 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:198848 PROMT
TITLE: New skin care ingredients.
SOURCE: Household & Personal Products Industry, (May 2004) Vol. 41, No. 5, pp. 112(11).
ISSN: ISSN: 0090-8878.
PUBLISHER: Rodman Publications, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 4707
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Here is a list of new skin care ingredients introduced by suppliers during the past 12 months. For more information about the ingredients listed here, contact the supplier directly.
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2004 Rodman Publications, Inc.

Subscription: $48.00 per year. Published monthly. 17 S. Franklin Turnpike, Box 555, Ramsey, NJ 07446.

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 7 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:430963 PROMT
TITLE: Who's who guide to personal care: trade names. (A-L).
SOURCE: Global Cosmetic Industry, (July 2003) Vol. 171, No. 7, pp. 177(11).
ISSN: ISSN: 1523-9470.
PUBLISHER: Allured Publishing Corp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 7578
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB This section allows you to locate a manufacturer or supplier when only a trade name or product brand is known.
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2003 Advanstar Communications, Inc.

Subscription: $40.00 per year. Published monthly. 362 S. Schamale Rd., Carol Stream, IL 60188-2787. FAX 708-653-2192.

L23 ANSWER 3 OF 7 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:258221 PROMT
TITLE: Sun Care NEW INGREDIENTS.
SOURCE: Household & Personal Products Industry, (March 2001) Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 112.
ISSN: 0090-8878.
PUBLISHER: Rodman Publications, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 2989
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Here are new sun care ingredients introduced by suppliers in the past 12 months. For more information about the products listed here, contact the supplier directly at the numbers provided.

Subscription: $48.00 per year. Published monthly. 17 S. Franklin Turnpike, Box 555, Ramsey, NJ 07446.

L23 ANSWER 4 OF 7 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:914417 PROMT
TITLE: The hair care market: hair care will never go out of style with the latest choices in hair protection and color. (Cover Story).
AUTHOR(S): MacDonald, Veronica
SOURCE: Household & Personal Products Industry, (Dec 2001) Vol. 38, No. 12, pp. 80(16).
ISSN: 0090-8878.
PUBLISHER: Rodman Publications, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 8727
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Hair CARE, historically, can Withstand difficult economic times. Though the results are not in yet for the fourth quarter, many industry observers expect results to be in-line with the rest of 2001. According to Information Resources Inc., Chicago, shampoo sales for the year ended Aug. 12 rose 1.2% to $1.79 billion and conditioner sales increased 9.1% to $1.1 billion in supermarket, drug store and mass merchandisers. Hair color increased 3.6% to $1.42 billion. Some call hair care a staple, items that are purchased with the bread and milk. Other say due to the slumping economy, people are turning to small pleasures to feel better about themselves and the circumstances. Either way, you look at it, the category has always been considered recession-resistant.

Subscription: $48.00 per year. Published monthly. 17 S. Franklin Turnpike, Box 555, Ramsey, NJ 07446.

L23 ANSWER 5 OF 7 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2005 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:88280 PROMT
TITLE: Hair Today : Contemporary approaches to hair care feature a vast array of innovative raw materials.(Brief Article)
AUTHOR(S): Herman, Steve
SOURCE: Global Cosmetic Industry, (Oct 2001) Vol. 169, No. 5, pp. 12.
ISSN: 1523-9470.
PUBLISHER: Allured Publishing Corp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 979
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB SHAKESPEARE knew we had more brains than hair. Man differs from

Query 3

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L1              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MELANIN/CN
L4            583 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR MELANIN
L7              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (CINNAMIDOPROPYLTRIMONIUM
                  CHLORIDE OR INCROQUAT UV 283)/CN
L8              0 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND (L7 OR CINNAMIDOPROP
                  YL? OR CINNAMIDO(W)(PR OR PROPYL?) OR INCROQUAT)

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:45:42 ON 14 JUL 2005
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Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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=> d his ful

     (FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:39:39 ON 12 JUL 2005)
                DEL HIS Y

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:40:07 ON 12 JUL 2005
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     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:40:19 ON 12 JUL 2005
L2         10802 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR MELANIN
L3            99 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND (UV OR U V OR ULTRAVIOLET OR
                  ULTRA VIOLET)(S)ABSORB?
                  D KWIC
L4             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 AND CATION?(S)SURFACTANT
                  D TI AU
                  D QUE
                  D .BEVSTR

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, DISSABS, PROMT, PASCAL' ENTERED AT 10:42:49 ON 12
     JUL 2005
L5            12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4
L6            12 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                  D 1-12 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:44:15 ON 12 JUL 2005

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:44:19 ON 12 JUL 2005
                E BENZPTRAZOLE/CN 5

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:44:28 ON 12 JUL 2005
L7             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND (BENZPTRAZOLE OR ARYL(S)(BENZOTR
                  IAZOLE OR BENZO(W)(TRIAZOLE OR TRI AZOLE) OR BENZOTRI
                  AZOLE))
L8            17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND QUATERNARY(S)AMMONI##
                  D KWIC
                  D AU
                  D QUE L7
                  D QUE L8
L9            16 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 NOT L4
                  D 1-16 .BEVSTR

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, DISSABS, PROMT, PASCAL' ENTERED AT 10:47:23 ON 12
     JUL 2005
L10            4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7
L11           27 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8
L12           26 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L10 OR L11) NOT L5
L13           23 DUP REM L12 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 AND (BENZPTRAZOLE OR ARYL(S)(BENZOT
                  RIAZOLE OR BENZO(W)(TRIAZOLE OR TRI AZOLE) OR BENZOTRI
                  AZOLE))
                  D KWIC
                  D QUE
L15            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 NOT L5

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:49:22 ON 12 JUL 2005
                E "BENZOTRIAZOLYL BUTYLPHENOL SULFONATE"/CN 5
                E "BENZOTRIAZOLYL BUTYLPHENOL"/CN 5
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                E CINNAMIDOPROPYLTRIMONIUM/CN 5
L16           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "CINNAMIDOPROPYLTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE"/CN

                E CINNAMIDOPROPYL TRIMONIUM/CN 5
                E CINNAMIDOPROPYL TRIMETHYL AMMONIUM/CN 5
                E CINNAMIDOPROPYLTRIMETHYL AMMONIUM/CN 5
                E INCROQUAT UV 283/CN 5
L17           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "INCROQUAT UV 283"/CN
                D CN
L18           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 OR L17

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:51:36 ON 12 JUL 2005
L19           3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND (L18 OR CINNAMIDOPROPYL? OR
                CINNAMIDO(W)(PR OR PROPYL?) OR INCROQUAT)
                D QUE L19
L20           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 NOT (L4 OR L8)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, DISSABS, PROMT, PASCAL' ENTERED AT 10:53:25 ON 12
     JUL 2005
L21          11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19
L22           7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 NOT L5
L23           7 DUP REM L22 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                D 1-7 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:54:43 ON 12 JUL 2005


     FILE REGISTRY
     Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
     provided by InfoChem.

     STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   11 JUL 2005  HIGHEST RN 854584-06-8
     DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  11 JUL 2005  HIGHEST RN 854584-06-8

     New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

     TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

       Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
       conducting SmartSELECT searches.

     ************************************************************
     *                                                          *
     * The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
     * the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,   *
     * effective March 20, 2005.  A new display format, IDERL, is now    *
     * available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
     *                                                          *
     ************************************************************

     Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

     Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
     information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
     to the file summary sheet on the web at:
     http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

     FILE CAPLUS
```

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

FILE COVERS 1907 - 12 Jul 2005 VOL 143 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Jul 2005 (20050711/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 9 JUL 2005 (20050709/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DAT

On December 19, 2004, the 2005 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2005 is now available. For details enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html

OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2005 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 8 July 2005 (20050708/ED)

FILE RELOADED: 19 October 2003.

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 7 Jul 2005 (20050707/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE WPIDS
FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 JUL 2005 <20050707/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200543 <200543/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
http://thomsonderwent.com/coverage/latestupdates/ <<<

>>> FOR INFORMATION ON ALL DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX USER
GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:
http://thomsonderwent.com/support/userguides/ <<<

>>> NEW! FAST-ALERTING ACCESS TO NEWLY-PUBLISHED PATENT
DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX
FIRST VIEW - FILE WPIFV.
FOR FURTHER DETAILS: http://www.thomsonderwent.com/dwpifv <<<

>>> THE CPI AND EPI MANUAL CODES HAVE BEEN REVISED FROM UPDATE 200501.
PLEASE CHECK:
http://thomsonderwent.com/support/dwpiref/reftools/classification/code
FOR DETAILS. <<<

FILE CONFSCI
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 25 May 2005 (20050525/ED)

FILE SCISEARCH
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 8 Jul 2005 (20050708/ED)

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 11 JUL 2005 (20050711/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE JAPIO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 JUL 2005 <20050704/UP>
FILE COVERS APR 1973 TO MARCH 31, 2005

<<< GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE >>>

FILE DISSABS
FILE COVERS 1861 TO 28 JUN 2005 (20050628/ED)

FILE PROMT
FILE COVERS 1978 TO 12 JUL 2005 (20050712/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE PASCAL

FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 JUL 2005 <20050711/UP>
FILE COVERS 1977 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE HOME

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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=> d his ful

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:38:25 ON 14 JUL 2005)
               SET COST OFF

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:39:16 ON 14 JUL 2005
L1             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MELANIN/CN

     FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 15:40:16 ON 14 JUL 2005
L2            32 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L1 OR MELANIN) AND (UV OR U V OR
                 ULTRAVIOLET OR ULTRA VIOLET)(S)ABSORB?
L3             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND CATION?(S)SURFACTANT
L4           583 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR MELANIN
L5             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND (BENZPTRAZOLE OR ARYL(S)(BENZOTR
                 IAZOLE OR BENZO(W)(TRIAZOLE OR TRI AZOLE) OR BENZOTRI
                 AZOLE))
L6             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND QUATERNARY(S)AMMONI##

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:42:54 ON 14 JUL 2005
L*** DEL       1 S (CINNAMIDOPROPYLTRIMONIUM OR INCROQUAT UV 283)/CN
L*** DEL       1 S (CINNAMIDOPROPYLTRIMONIUM OR INCROQUAT UV 283)/CN
L7             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (CINNAMIDOPROPYLTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE OR
                 INCROQUAT UV 283)/CN

     FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 15:43:58 ON 14 JUL 2005
L8             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND (L7 OR CINNAMIDOPROPYL? OR
                 CINNAMIDO(W)(PR OR PROPYL?) OR INCROQUAT)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:45:40 ON 14 JUL 2005
               D QUE L1
               D QUE L7

     FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 15:45:41 ON 14 JUL 2005
               D QEU L3
               D QUE L5
               D QUE L6
               D L6 IBIB ABS
               D QUE L8

     FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:45:42 ON 14 JUL 2005


     FILE HOME

     FILE REGISTRY
     Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
     provided by InfoChem.

     STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   13 JUL 2005  HIGHEST RN 854992-86-2
     DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  13 JUL 2005  HIGHEST RN 854992-86-2

     New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

     TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

       Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
       conducting SmartSELECT searches.


                    Searcher     :     Shears     571-272-2528
```

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**********************************************************************
*                                                                    *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from  *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,    *
* effective March 20, 2005.  A new display format, IDERL, is now     *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information.  *
*                                                                    *
**********************************************************************

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

FILE KOSMET
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 JUL 2005       <20050705/UP>
FILE COVERS 1968 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
    IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD  <<<
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